

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of Darby-Road botanists, composed of William Hobson, William DeHart, Robert Kilvington, Thomas Meehan, and others, but the "find" was made by Mr. Scott, who noted the dual character of the plant in his first report of it to the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, which later appeared in the columns of the Gardeners' Monthly. From the date of its first report until now, and in spite of experiments and demonstrations by Miss Slosson and others, the plant yet continues a "bone of contention," and I know not a better subject to start an argument among botanists than to assert that it is, or is not, a hybrid. As I wish not, at this time, to start a discussion, I shall conclude by stating that the "Fern Flora" assigned me is but a small part of the wonders of the region, and I trust that, when again our members meet in Philadelphia, a day will be reserved and that you will ask me to guide you through our wondrous Wissahickon.

GERMANTOWN, PA.

Notes and News

A REVIEW: W. R. MAXON. THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF PSILOGRAMME.¹

Psilogramme is a genus of tropical ferns belonging to the tribe Pteridiæ, and is one of the groups formerly included under the omnibus generic name of Gymnogramma. In the present paper eight species are dealt with, of which three are new, all from Mexico or Central America. Besides these eight there are two species which have been called Psilogramme but which are here considered as of doubtful relationship to the others.

R. C. B.

¹ Bull. Torr. Club **42**: 79-86. Fe 1915.

Of interest to fern gardeners. A catalogue of one of the largest florist companies of the country lists twenty-nine species and varieties of hardy ferns. Of these less than half are native, the remainder being European and Japanese. The foreign list includes horticultural varieties of lady fern and hart's tongue, species of *Dryopteris* and *Polystichum*, and the Japanese variegated lady fern, *Athyrium Goringianum pictum*.

The list in many cases uses obsolete nomenclature but there need be no doubt as to the fact that the ferns listed are different in many cases from our native species and would make attractive additions to any hardy fern garden. The writer has seen them growing as thrifty good sized plants. An interesting point is the use of an attractive and appropriate common name for *Dennstaedtia* which is called "gossamer fern," surely more accurate than "boulder fern," and more euphonious than "hay scented fern."

Members interested in getting any of these ferns are requested to send to R. C. Benedict each an unused post card with their name and address on the correspondence side, and a request for a catalogue. These will then be forwarded to the florist. This method is taken that the Journal may receive credit for any orders sent in.

The twentieth anniversary of the founding of the New York Botanical Garden will be commemorated at the Garden during the week commencing September 6, 1915. Botanists from all parts of North America are invited to attend. The program includes two days' sessions for the reading of papers and the inspection of the grounds and buildings of he Garden, a visit to the Brooklyn Botanic Garden and excursions to Staten Island and to the pine-barrens of New Jersey.